

VALUES OF FARM LANDS AND LIVESTOCK THROUGHOUT CANADA

LIVE STOCK VALUES ARE BEING WELL MAINTAINED

Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa gives some Detailed Information Regarding Agricultural Conditions, Gleaned from Correspondents all over the Dominion

A bulletin recently issued by the census and statistics office summarizes the results of inquiries made by crop reporting correspondents as to (1) the values of farm land, (2) the values of farm help, and (3) the values of farm livestock in 1914.

The average value of farm land in Canada held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling farm buildings, is returned as \$38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the value was given as \$38.45 per acre. In 1911 the average was returned by the census as \$39.41, but this value was based upon returns from all farmers, including those who only recently settled, and therefore of less value. By provinces the average values of 1914 range from \$21 per acre in Alberta to \$150 per acre in British Columbia. In this province, however, the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

In recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swung back, less labor being required on farms owing to lighter crops. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labor, and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labor this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, including board, were \$35.55 for male and \$18.81 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were \$323.30 for males and \$189.55 for females, while the average cost of board per month works out to \$14.27 for males and \$11.20 for females, as compared with \$12.49 and \$9.53 in

1910. Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz. \$24.71 for males and \$14.48 for females. In the western provinces they were: For males, \$39.13 in Manitoba; \$40.51 in Saskatchewan; and \$40.26 in Alberta, females receiving \$22.35 in Manitoba, \$22.95 in Saskatchewan, and \$23.65 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz. \$47.85 for males and \$31.18 for females, these averages being substantially less than in 1910, when males received \$57.40 and females \$38.

Values for livestock are well maintained, so far as comparison with the three years ended 1910 is concerned; but during 1914 there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of horses and of swine. It is a case of general complaint that the demand for horses other than for military purposes has fallen off, and that prices are less by from 25 to 40 or 50 per cent. than they were in 1913.

Owing to the high price of grain, the keeping of swine in the west is said to be no longer a paying proposition. Hogs have been sold for as little as 3 1/2 cents per pound—and many have been marketed in an unfinished condition. On the other hand, the prices of cattle have been well maintained, and the average values for dairy cows and for other horned cattle are considerably above those of 1910. The averages per head for Canada come to \$127 for horses, \$57 for milch cows, \$42 for other cattle, \$7 for sheep, and \$12 for swine. The following is believed to be a rough approximation of the total value of Canadian livestock in 1914: Horses, \$140,000; cattle, \$297,131,000; sheep, \$14,561,000; and swine, \$42,418,000, or an aggregate of \$725,530,000 for all descriptions.

War Creates New Trade for Canada

Material Used in High Explosive Can be Easily Undertaken by Steel Companies

Undoubtedly one of the most important new industries which has been established in the Dominion since the war commenced, is the manufacture of shrapnel shells, which are now being turned out in large quantities by a large number of firms in all parts of the Dominion. The establishment of the new industry not only enables many Canadian firms to keep their factories running, and to retain their employees at good wages, but is, in addition, an important factor in providing munitions of war for the arduous fight still ahead of the allied armies.

It is announced that still another industry has been created from war conditions. This is the manufacture of fuel-oil, a material used in high explosives, which is in much demand in Great Britain and the other warring countries. This is a by-product of the coke ovens, which will also produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power. The manufacture of fuel-oil, which is in much demand in Great Britain and the other warring countries. This is a by-product of the coke ovens, which will also produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power. The manufacture of fuel-oil, which is in much demand in Great Britain and the other warring countries. This is a by-product of the coke ovens, which will also produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power.

It is stated that the Dominion Steel Corporation has already received satisfactory contracts from the government for the manufacture of fuel-oil, which is in much demand in Great Britain and the other warring countries. This is a by-product of the coke ovens, which will also produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power. The manufacture of fuel-oil, which is in much demand in Great Britain and the other warring countries. This is a by-product of the coke ovens, which will also produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power.

Benzol, the other by-product of the coke ovens, can be used as a substitute for petrol, or gasoline. It is more powerful than gasoline, but requires some 20 per cent. more air, and only requires a slight adjustment in the carburetors to be used in cars and motor boats.

Undersized Bismarcks

German Diplomacy Has Undergone a Change Since Bismarck's Demise

The trouble with German diplomacy is that for many years back it has been neither intelligent nor cautious. After Bismarck's demise it gradually lost that foresight and breadth of view which made the great Chancellor's successor possible. Bismarck framed his policies with foreign opinion and the obvious interests of other nations in plain view. He did not worry about the effect of his diplomacy on German sentiment so long as it was sure of its effect in the world outside. He felt his way carefully and played one outside interest against another before he struck. In that way he isolated Austria-Hungary in 1866 and France in 1870-71.

His successors have followed another course. They have been restless study to conditions and the drift of sentiment outside Germany and shaped their diplomacy so as to make it appeal instead to German pride and consciousness of power. In that way they have helped to unify Germany. But the same time they have unified foreign opposition and driven powers like Great Britain, France and Russia to ignore former diversities of interest and to unite for purposes of protection.—New York Tribune.

"I hope you will remember, Caesar," said the judge to his man, "that your vote is about your dearest possession."

"Yes, sah," said Caesar. "Ah, keep in dat in mind, Judge; but, at de same time, sah, we get tuh beat in mind de fact dat it can't pay to make it any more nobody kin afford to buy it, sah."

Destroy Zeppelins

Maxim's Incendiary Rifle to Fight Aircraft

A projectile to destroy Zeppelins and other aircraft is the latest invention of Sir Hiram Maxim, of Maxim gun fame.

Sir Hiram claims that the new projectile fired either from a rifle or a small field cannon, would make a successful Zeppelin raid an impossibility. Sir Hiram's idea is to obtain the velocity of a large, heavy, old-fashioned Maxim-Henri rifle of 45 bore, and to make a projectile to it which would travel like a rocket and give off a series of bright sparks during the whole length of its flight. It requires something very hot to set hydrogen on fire," said Sir Hiram, "but the right kind of spark will do it. These rifles should be put in the hands of a great number of people—men and boys who know how to use a gun, and there are plenty of such in Britain."

A storm of incendiary bullets directed at a hostile airship would soon have the desired effect, for it would only require one little spark to bring the Zeppelin to destruction. The bullet in falling back might break slate roofs, but the falling velocity would not be very great.

"I should also recommend a light gun which two men could carry about on their shoulders, with a very simple mounting to rest on the ground. This gun would have a bore of 1 1/2 inches, and could be provided with a projectile that could not be harmed by fire. This projectile can be made but I can say no more about it until I get permission to do so.

"If that permission comes we shall soon have something that makes us feel that we can do it at the present time. But at the moment the idea is to have something simple and cheap, that can be put in the hands of a great number of people, and that is why I recommend the incendiary rifle."

An Odd Rescue

Irishman Who Had Strange Adventures Since War Began

When the British seamen picked up 300 survivors after sinking Von Spee's cruisers off the Falkland Islands they found one Irishman among the Germans. His story ought to spur the faded efforts of some of the romantic novelists. He was a deckhand on a tramp steamer when the war began and his ship had just gone from Newcastle to Kiel. Evidently the Irishman preferred work to detention in Germany, or perhaps he had no choice. At all events he was sent abroad an Italian ship which went to the south of Von Spee's squadron in the southern Pacific and there he was set to work aboard the cruiser Gneisenau, a sister ship to the Scharnhorst, the German flagship. Then came Sturdee's battle cruisers and the end of Von Spee.

The 12 inch guns of the British shot the Gneisenau to pieces. If ever there was a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire" it was that of this sailor who dodged detention in Germany. After the Gneisenau went to the bottom the Irishman was short of boats and many of those who sprang into the sea before the German cruiser sank were drowned before the rescuers could reach them; but the Irishman was one of the stronger swimmers who kept afloat until he was picked up. He gets a pension in return for his services sent home by an officer in H.M.S. Invincible. He ought to be worth more than that if a good reporter can get hold of him and any sort of novelist might be able to turn him into a "best seller."

Barber—Hair pretty thin, sir. Been that way long?

Man in Chair—Long? I was born that way. It is true that subsequently I enjoyed a period of hirsute effluence, but it did not endure.

How it Feels to be Wounded

Vivid Descriptive Letter From a French Soldier

Extracts from a letter of a non-commissioned officer fighting on the Northern French frontier, in which he relates the various phases of the battle in which he was wounded, are published by the "Echo de Paris."

The captain, he writes, gave the order to attack and we were absolutely forbidden to retreat. We captured a village and occupied the German trenches, and fired thousands of shots in order to prevent a counter-attack. Shells fell like hail and the groans of the dying were terrible to hear.

Suddenly I felt as if I had been touched with a red hot poker. A bullet had grazed my temple, and blood began to trickle down, but mechanically I continued to shoot and incessantly gave the order, "Ready! Fire!"

A moment after I received a stunning blow on the head, as if with a club; my rifle was jerked out of my hands; I saw stars, and, losing consciousness I fell to the bottom of the trench.

The corporal at my side called to me. "I started out of my torpor and felt myself." Nothing was broken, but blood was streaming down my face, and my eyes were full of it. I took a pull from my flask and tried to open my tunic, but saw that my fingers were crushed and were bleeding copiously.

Seeing that was all I turned to my men and noticed that they were no longer firing, and told them to resume their volleys. However, I was really exhausted, and feeling that I could do nothing but wait, I turned to the corporal and told him to make the men go on with their rapid fire.

I turned round and called a soldier I knew to dress my wounds. He was dead. I kissed him and called to another man. He was sitting down, but, alas! he was dead, too. I was alone and still further—dead and more dead.

It was the end of the attack. I had done my duty. I returned to my starting point, where I asked the corporal to dress my wounds. I left the trench, and after crawling 800 metres (about 800 yards) on my stomach I arrived amid a dreadful rain of shells at the ambulance corps.

The doctor cut off the ends of my third and middle fingers, and dressed my wounds with the utmost care. I passed the night suffering atrociously. Now I am not in any pain, for my wounds are healing and my military service has not been interfered with. In two months I hope to return to the front. I am rather bored, because I don't like doing nothing.

Allies' Strength

Enter the Second Period of War With Assurance That Victory is Certain

That Germany and her tools could not hope to win became reasonably plain within a month or so of the outbreak of major hostilities. The unpayable debt which the whole world, combatants and neutrals alike, owes to Belgium and to Serbia is that they have engaged in a war which is a war of the common enemy against the greater nations a brief breathing-space. The wanton invasion of Belgium frustrated her first plans, and committed her to long and fruitless negotiations and an enormous front. The devastated cities of Belgium alienated the sympathies of neutrals, and will yet prove the grave of German ambitions.

The tide turned, and the issue of the war was irrevocably settled on the day that the Franco-British forces began to drive back the German armies across the Marne and the Aisne. Nothing that has happened since has dimmed the shining glory of that landmark. From that moment the fate of Germany was sealed. Russia struck hard and with unexpected promptitude in the east, sacrificing her legions in East Prussia and driving the Austrians headlong in Galicia. Thenceforth the war resolved itself in the main theatres into a series of desperate efforts by Germany and her Allies to break through the impregnable walls which attempts to hamper the Allies, mobilized the plant Turks, withstood Japan at Tientsin and fomented rebellion in South Africa. None of these expedients has served her purpose. The Turks have proved a broken reed and most of the German colonies are either captured or in dire straits.

Yet the decisive theatres of the war remain in Europe, and here the Germans continue to fight with formidable vigor, with large unexploited resources, and often with success. They cannot be victorious, but they are still a long way from final defeat. Of the Homeric conflicts sometimes waged the public hear very little. Ypres was one of the most remarkable battles ever fought but the despatchers describing it are still unpublished.

The Allies enter upon the second period of the war with the knowledge that their strength and their resources are steadily multiplying. France is imperturbable and unflinching. Russia's reservoir of troops is inexhaustible. In these islands we have been strenuously preparing for battle armies which we know to be the flower of our manhood. Germany is strong and resolute, but the Allies are becoming incomparably stronger, and they are pledged to fight to a finish.—London Times.

The Task of the Navy

To insure every square mile of the North Sea itself, from the Shetlands to the mouth of the Thames, being kept under observation, at least six hundred scouting vessels would be needed, for under the most favorable atmospheric conditions barely three hundred square miles can be swept from the crown's nest of a cruiser, and the German fleet can select its own time and place for its heroic bombardment of undefended towns. And in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where for a brief period German cruisers were at large, the water area for their operations extends 60,000,000 square miles.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Jim—John, why is it that all you fat fellows are so good natured?

John—We have to be good natured. You see, we can neither fight nor run.

Empire of Islands

Insular Possessions of Great Britain One Cause of Her Strength

Egypt is an island in a military sense. The Mediterranean to the north and Red Sea to the east no more insulate her than do the Libyan Desert and the Arabian Peninsula, as the Turks have discovered.

Virtually Egypt cannot be invaded overland except across the Suez isthmus. It has never in history been conquered from the west or south. The Libyan Desert does not nourish enough men to furnish forth an army of invasion, while the Sudan lies too hopelessly far away.

The Persians and Arabs, like both the Seljukian and Ottoman Turks, conquered Egypt by way of the isthmus. But Turkey today cannot do as much, because not only must its forces cross the sixty miles of desert, but must also carry the Suez Canal.

The big ditch, which is the main prize for a new conqueror of Egypt, becomes itself a first class fortification, and the invaders encountered not only the Australian and Indian regiments entrenched, but also British warships afloat tore up the Turkish lines and columns of assault. The British navy, patrolling the Canal, seems nearly able itself to defend Egypt.

All the possessions which compose the British empire are in a military sense insular. Australia is an island continent. South Africa must be invaded from the sea. Canada, the great exception, is in no danger from us, but the condition does require her to be mistress of the seas. With equal arms she looked upon the growth of land armaments of her Continental rivals. When, however, Germany commenced to build a gigantic navy it was direct challenge to the British empire, and sooner or later meant war.

England will not tolerate a real rival on the seas, and her intolerance arises from her necessity. That necessity extends throughout her domain, to all her possessions. It is Australia, India, Africa, and India's necessity as well as that of her home islands. To Canada the necessity is not so apparent, because Canadian-American relations are unique in history. Nevertheless, Canada for sentiment's sake will give as much to support the British Empire as New Zealand or Australia will.—Minnesota Journal.

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Kitchener's Strategy

Originated Myth About the Russians Landing in Scotland

The famous hoax of the first weeks of war, when a body of Russian soldiers, said to number from 100,000 to 200,000 men, were reported to have circled around from Archangel, landed in Scottish ports and then shipped through at night to reinforce the British forces in France, was originated by Lord Kitchener himself, according to a statement made by a British officer to a correspondent of the Daily Dispatch. It is a noteworthy fact that, although the myth spread like wild fire through the United Kingdom and abroad, it was never taken up by the British press. The British press bureau did not issue an official contradiction for a long period.

The Russian story, says the British officer, was designed to impress the Austrians, and to keep the Germans and Northern France and keep them in fear of a surprise, either in the rear or on the western flank. It accomplished its purpose, for this dread was real among the German staff, and accounts to some extent for the retreat for Paris of Gen. Von Kluck.

To give color to the report Lord Kitchener is said to have caused a hundred transports laden with sundry goods to be sent from Scottish ports to Archangel after insuring them in Holland. And when the British troops landed in France, they were met in Scotland and the north of England to the channel ports, he ordered the blinds of the train to be lowered so as to arouse popular curiosity and speculation.

The Kaiser's Hate

In bestowing an imperial decoration upon Ernest Lissauer, the author of the "Hymn of Hate" against England, the German Kaiser has done a significant thing. Herr Lissauer is the only German man of letters who has been thus honored by the Kaiser since the war. Probably every ordinary man in Germany has written about the war and has upheld the German cause, but the chanter of hate is the only one of them all whom the Kaiser has chosen for special distinction. This means, if it means anything, that the Kaiser desires to be understood as approving of the sentiments expressed in the "Hymn of Hate," and is himself moved by them. His will is that a lasting national vendetta be declared against the nation that he hates.—Hamilton Herald.

Mr. Green—Now I'm going to tell you something, Ethel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away.

Ethel—Ethel Fordright, you, Mr. Green? Of course, I will. Why that's what the party was for.

MORE THAN USUAL

The call is for more food. . . . What we want to understand is that it is millions of bushels, not millions of acres, that are called for; more milk and butter and cheese, rather than more cows. It is a day when the economized use of labor will tell. . . . Let us remember that it is more bushels per acre, more pounds of milk per acre, more pounds of meat per animal that will count, and that will mean more food per farm. Let us in 1915 make good on the farmer's fighting line with "MORE THAN USUAL"—C. C. James, at the 1915 annual meeting of the commission of conservation.

THE NATION'S SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Wheat Area in Great Britain Not Materially Increased

Lord Milner's idea that the British wheat area can be trebled we believe we do not have examination. Any increase would be at the expense of one of the other crops, and these require increasing not decreasing in the coming season. It is not likely that valuable permanent grass land will be broken up in the large quantities for the sake of raising high priced wheat for a single season. In our own country we fear it is hopeless to look for any very great increase in the wheat area, perhaps 500,000 acres or perhaps 1,000,000 acres might be added to the 2,000,000 acres normally under the premier cereal, but even that is a good deal to expect.

If the war is going to be a long one,

Will Take Every Shell They Make

Canadian Manufacturers Praised For Adapting Themselves to New Conditions

The arrangements brought about by the meeting of the finance ministers of France, Russia and this country have special interest for Canada, says a despatch from London. The decision to proceed jointly with their purchases means that the Dominion will secure an even larger share of the war contracts of France and Russia than has in the past. Each week that the war lasts emphasizes that the capacity of the motherland to maintain the production of the immense supplies required for the British army alone is severely taxed. Added to this great pressure is the task of replenishing the supplies of the vast armies of France and Russia, which has been attacked most loyally, and even at the cost of delaying orders for the British forces. But even the old country, which has surprised everyone by her remarkable vitality, has her limits, and one reads the signs in a hundred ways. Production will be accelerated still more, but outside assistance must be secured.

Canadian manufacturers have scored distinctly by the way they have adapted themselves to new conditions. I heard from a well-informed source, that the authorities here had contracted to take away every shell that a well-known Toronto firm could turn out until the war was over, a firm, by the remotest connection with the production of war material until within the last few months. This is not only interesting as an indication of what is expected in regard to the duration of the war by the authorities here, but also as a mark of the capacity of Canadian manufacturers, in increasing measure, will depend the production of supplies. I also learn that the Russia government have placed an order for shells with another Toronto firm whose representative has just returned from Petrograd and doubtless the same condition applies to firms in other parts of Canada.

What has impressed the authorities here most of all is the remarkable facility with which Canadian firms have converted their plant for the purpose of making war munitions. It has been warmly appreciated all sides, and in the view of my informant, a rapid and extensive increase in the number of war orders placed in the Dominion will be seen.

It is interesting to note that neither the governments of France nor of Russia have any conception of what the manufacturers of Canada could do in this way, and what they have done in the last few months has surprised even the home government, who now appreciate how splendidly they have coped with new conditions.

Button Saved Canadian

Officer of Princess Pats Had Narrow Escape When He Stopped to Save Subaltern

An officer of the Princess Pats, writing from the front, says: "The last time we came out of the trenches my subaltern was hit just below the knee, and as we were tying him up, I was knocked over. However, a few moments later I began to feel all right and got up, and we took the subaltern to the dressing station. I afterwards examined my kit and found the bullet had gone through my rucksack and stopped at the brass buckle of my equipment. It knocked the wind out of me, but did no further damage."

"It is astonishing how little news we hear, but the naval victory in the North sea was much appreciated. We were in the trenches at the time. The men all cheered and wanted to charge, but we kept them quiet."

J. J. Hill Starts Campaign

University Professors to Tour Northwest and Address Farmers Under His Direction

University professors under the direction of James J. Hill will conduct a live stock campaign throughout the northwest. They will tour the northwest and address farmers.

Prof. Howard E. Smith of the University of Minnesota has resigned his chair to direct the work for Mr. Hill. Prof. Smith will begin his work soon. Mr. Hill's campaign will last a year. The campaign is a part of the work Mr. Hill has been doing since he associated himself with Louis F. Swift in the Stock Yards National Bank of South St. Paul.

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EMPIRE'S NEED AND OPPORTUNITY IS THAT OF GREATER PRODUCTION

SOME FACTS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK

A Most Valuable Work Published by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, Deals with Many Live Topics which will be of Great Interest to Canadians from East to West

It is doubtful if a more intrinsically valuable work was ever published in Canada than the Agricultural War Book, for which the honorable, the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, is sponsor. On every one of its hundred and fifty pages there is something to be learned. It is circulated at the mere cost of asking for it, and thus should be read, marked and inwardly digested by not only every farmer but also by every lover of his country, for not only can the husbandman glean gold from its contents, but the ordinary citizen can lay up a stock of knowledge about things that he did not know before.

The early pages are devoted to brief essays principally on agricultural matters, but also on the duty of us all, by the prime minister, by the various ministers and commissioners of agriculture, by the learned professors of agricultural colleges and directors of experimental farms. Following are given industrial and agricultural details in brief of each European country engaged in the war or affected by the war, and of the British possessions. From this it is learned that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Belgium was not only the most thickly populated country in the world, but also about the most industrious. In the first 82 days of the war, damage to the extent of \$1,053,836,000 had been done, out of which \$283,145,000 is attributed to agricultural injury. Northern France has suffered proportionately to an equal extent. Russia, while pre-eminently an agricultural country, producing nearly one-fourth of the world's wheat, fully one-fourth of its oats, a third of its barley and a half of its rye, still possesses immense manufacturing industries. It also abounds in minerals, and its forests, of which there are 900 million acres, are the finest the earth knows. Canada's interest lies in particular with the export trade of Germany, much of which this country has the right and expectation to secure. In 1913, we learn from the War Book, Germany imported nearly one-eighth of all the world had to sell, and exported more than one-eighth of the world wanted to buy. Her yearly output of manufactured goods ran up to between twelve and fifteen billion dollars, of which one-sixth at least found its way to foreign markets that are now closed to her and in many cases will never be renewed. "Made in Germany," and "Made in Austria," with which we had most of us become familiar, will it be hoped, be largely replaced by "Made in Canada."

That is of special interest is the fact that Germany in 1913 produced 3,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, 260,000,000 tons of coal and lignite, 23,879,000 tons of iron ore and that while in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord. Germany produced 5,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, 260,000,000 tons of coal and lignite, 23,879,000 tons of iron ore and that while in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord. Germany produced 5,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, 260,000,000 tons of coal and lignite, 23,879,000 tons of iron ore and that while in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord.

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Washing Soldiers Roumania's Army

Men From Trenches Are Washed by the Fifties

One side of warfare which has its rise from the difficulty of trench fighting is the necessity of washing men after they have served a term in the mud and water with which the trenches are filled. At the conclusion of the trench work their clothing must all be laundered and they have to be re-dressed completely. An officer of the British Medical Corps in a letter to the London Times says:

"Yesterday I had a new job. I have been put with my thirty-six bearers in a brewery, and our job is this: When a brigade comes out of the trenches the men are very muddy and dirty. We have to go up to a big room on the second floor and undress them, they all go down to the basement, where there are fifty tubs of water. They wash there and then go upstairs and dry themselves."

"Meanwhile their clothes have been taken and sorted out. Those used up and torn are destroyed and the remainder are sorted out and packed in a wagon and sent two hundred yards down the road to another brewery, where there are twenty-four washers, women, who wash and iron all the clothes. The men are supplied with all clean things—at first with new, but later on those sent to the washers—women are ready for use, and so on it goes."

"We start work at eight o'clock tomorrow morning and will go on until five o'clock without a break; 1,000 men a day we have got to do. As you can imagine, we are very busy. We have to scrub the brewery out from top to bottom, wash out fifty tubs, and we are having 2,000 towels, 500 pounds of soap, twelve acetylene lamps, 500 pairs of pants, shirts, socks, etc., so you can see it is a big business."

"I am jolly well pleased to get it. The boys are working awfully well, and we had a topping dinner yesterday, awfully well cooked and I am feeling very fit. The guns are booming all around us, and it looks like continual lightning at night. The shells make an awful sound, but we are quite happy here. It seems to me the medics here do anything that turns up. I am having a most varied career."

What kind of a reputation has Jones got?

So good that he can wear cuff buttons with other people's initials and get away with it.

Mr. Citybred—Do your cows give you milk?

Mr. Tallgrass—Not one ever gives me nothing. I have to swap 'em for for it.

the surplus of the latter now in stock is being used for flour. Germany bought between seven and eight million geese from Russia annually, and sold Great Britain between eleven and twelve million bushels of oats. She also in 1913 imported 160,000 tons—mark it, tons—of eggs. These statements will sufficiently show the vast disturbances that has taken place in German productive trade.

Austria-Hungary exported in bulk as many men and horses as it did of material, from 150,000 to 200,000 immigrants crossing the seas every year. But the dual empire is exceedingly rich in minerals and Hungary is one of the principal grain growing countries in the world. The average produce being 145,000,000 bushels of wheat, 46,500,000 bushels of rye, 53,500,000 bushels of barley, 65,000,000 bushels of oats and 118,000,000 bushels of corn. Hungary, too, is rich in live stock, having in 1914, 21,300,000 head of cattle, 10,000,000 sheep, 5,500,000 pigs and 7,500,000 swine. From these figures it would seem that it will be a tougher job to starve out Germany than reports would make it appear.

Statistics are also given in the Agricultural War Book of the produce and trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Servia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Roumania and other countries, but the foregoing facts are sufficient to show the educational value and what may be called the international scope of the work.

Part IV. consists of articles with exact details of the live stock situation, by H. S. Arden, assistant live stock commissioner at Ottawa; by C. M. MacRae, also of Ottawa, on horses; on the meat supply, by the health of animals branch, Ottawa; on the dairying industry by J. A. Rudick, Dominion dairy commissioner, on seed, by Geo. H. Clark, the seed department, Ottawa; on growing potatoes, by W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, and on the world's grain situation, by T. K. Doherty, commissioner Imperial Agricultural Institute.

Part V

Liquor License Ordinance

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSES

The following applications for liquor licenses will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at the annual meeting to be held in the City of Edmonton, Alberta, on Monday, May 15, 1916, at 10 o'clock a.m.:

Neil Alexander McIntyre, for renewal of license in respect to the Royal Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

The Crossfield Hotel Company Limited, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Donald MacDonald and Thomas Beveridge Blackadar, for renewal of license in respect to the Aldrie Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Daniel W. Hoffman, for renewal of license in respect to the Hoffman Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Donald Charles Carlin, for renewal of license in respect to the Carlin Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

William K. Clark, for renewal of license in respect to the Munson Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

James George Nostrom, for renewal of license in respect to the Nostrom Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

James Hoffman and William F. Bickert, for renewal of license in respect to the Hoffman Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Walter Riser, for renewal of license in respect to the Riser Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Alexander Felix McHugh, for renewal of license in respect to the McHugh Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Stingelton Douglas Curran, for renewal of license in respect to the Curran Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

King Edward Hotel Co. of Strathmore, for renewal of license in respect to the King Edward Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Harold George Woolley, for renewal of license in respect to the Woolley Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Robert E. Hiley and George C. Lawrence, for renewal of license in respect to the Hiley Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Bernard McNabney, for renewal of license in respect to the McNabney Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Joseph Lawrence Pennington, for renewal of license in respect to the Pennington Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Robert Smith Waddell, for renewal of license in respect to the Waddell Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Donald MacDonald, for renewal of license in respect to the MacDonald Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

William Henry Williams, for renewal of license in respect to the Williams Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Leola Gutman, for renewal of license in respect to the Gutman Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Manuel Desjardins, for renewal of license in respect to the Desjardins Hotel, situated on Lot one (1) and two (2), Block one (1), Trochil, Alberta.

Dated at Edmonton this Fifteenth day of April 1916.

G. P. OWEN PENNINGTON, Acting Deputy Municipal General.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Notice of Court for the Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

NOTICE is hereby given that the judge of the District Court has appointed Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1916, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts:

Large Districts Nos. 156, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts:

No. 76, 81, 82, 126, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Visiting brethren cordially invited.

R. A. Brown, Noble Grand
Peter MacLean, Secretary.

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GLEICHEN, ALTA.

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Range, Snake Valley

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499 left ribs 499 left ribs

Horses branded: D right ribs

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Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
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NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
gons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit, issued by the Indian
Agent

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM,
164 Indian Agent

THE GLEICHEN CALL

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915

The Disappearing Prairie

Most of us agree but occasionally an old timer
replies that if you do not appreciate the prairie you can-
not enter into the great charm of the west. He will go on
to say that though the trees and the river valley and the
ravines are all beautiful to him, he still finds a strong
fascination in the great open spaces and that once you
have lived on the treeless plain it cannot be uninteresting
to you.

William Cullen Bryant's oft-quoted lines recur to
mind. No one has expressed anything like as well as he
what a hold the prairie has on the person with a little
imagination. The author of an admirable little book on
Alberta, Leo Thwaite, uses this language in her closing
paragraph: "Of all the recollections of the west to those
who know and love the west, the one that lingers longest
next to the optimism and friendliness of the people, is the
undying memory of the prairie. There is a strange magic
in its lure, and I can still hear the wild harmony of its
infinite spaces singing in my ears."

But a bulletin issued by the forestry branch of the
department of the Interior tells us that this distinctive
feature of the west is rapidly disappearing. In a strict
sense it only exists locally even now. The government
nurseries cannot supply the demand for trees and those
that are being sent out, at the rate of about three million
a year, are most of them flourishing. The old idea that
the prairies were naturally treeless has to give away in
view of the progress being made in forestation.

Many theories were at one time advanced as to why
trees would not grow. One was that the soil was too fine;
a second that the soil was alright, but that because of the
thick sod the tree seeds could not reach it; another theory
was that there was insufficient rainfall, and still another
that the dry winter winds killed the buds and twigs. But
if any of these factors have been detrimental to tree
growth on the prairies in the past, the forestry branch has
since succeeded in producing trees which are so adapted
to climatic conditions that growth is assured, if the trees
are given a proper start.

The most probable cause, so we are told, of the tree-
lessness of the prairies is man not nature. The fact that
the Indians long ago were in the habit of setting fires to
the grass-lands in order to afford better grazing and that
in the fall, when these fires were usually set, the prevailing
winds were westerly, seems to prove that from the semi-
arid plains of southern Alberta and the United States, the
area of treeless land was gradually extended by fire hun-
dreds of miles easterly. But in Manitoba, since these fires
have ceased, the western fringe of the forest has begun to
recover lost ground, and aided by artificial reforestation
tree-growth, it is thought, will soon be as common on the
prairies as on the farms of Eastern Canada.

From an economic point of view, at least, there is no
room for argument as to the advantage which the country
will derive from the stupendous change thus forecasted.

It seems more than likely that a by-product of the
"Greater production" movement fostered by the expected
shortage in the world's food supply will be an actual less-
ening of the acreage of flax grown this year. This, of
course, will mean higher prices than ever for flax seed and
big profits for the level headed farmer. Farmers should
see and grasp the opportunity. Flax seed is now selling
for around \$1.80 cash. October is quoted at \$1.85. If
seeding reports show a decrease in acreage prices
will doubtless go still higher. The early seeding
this spring and the fact that under normal conditions
flax can be sown up to June and grown successfully on
new breaking gives farmers a chance to get busy
after other grains have been sown and get in enough flax-
seed to add very materially to the year's profits.

From the Christian era to the present, according to
statists and historians, there have been no less than 240
warless years. Up to the middle of the nineteenth cen-
tury it was roughly computed that nearly seven billion
men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded
history, a number equal to almost five times the estimated
population of the globe.

PALM PARLORS

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where will be served:

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—Bullion of all Kinds—

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Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

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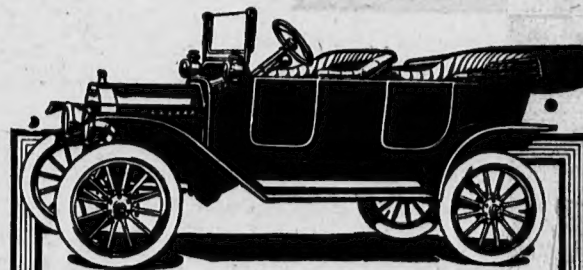


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